7: Joest--55 [2] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 164, 273

The aboriginal population is also frequently decimated by smallpox epidemics. They suffer from the damp and cold; they produce few children and indulge in quantities of Chinese brandy, so that it is likely that they will soon either become extinct or be assimilated by the Chinese immigrants.

7: Joest--58 E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 164 Chin-hoan

I saw no signs of scabies or syphilis or of any other skin disease among the natives.

7: Joest--62-63 E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 164, 753 Chin-hoan

Added to this [MC: the Chinwan custom of abortion] is the high rate of infant mortality. The climate of the island is characterized by sudden changes from oppressive heat and humidity to cold weather. [63] The Chinese immigrants spread smallpox among the natives, and the Chinwans are even more afraid of this disease than the Chinese; a victim of smallpox is compelled to leave the village and live in the forest until he dies or recovers. Considering all these factors, as well as the harmful effect of brandy, we may say that it is hardly likely that the native population will increase.

16: Müller--229 [3] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 141, 142, 164

The physical characteristics which all the aborigines of Formosa have in common are stiff black hair, prominent cheekbones, black iris, eyes of the Malayan type, a snub nose with wide nostrils, yellowish complexion, sparse beard, and medium height. The size of the skull (cephalic index) is between 79 and 83; they are brachycephalic. Although their build is not especially strong, they are agile and have a great deal of endurance. They are, however, subject to climatic diseases such as malaria.

19: Guérin and Bernard--561 [6] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 164

The most common diseases among the savages are: intermittent fever, tuberculosis, intestinal disorders and small-pox.

20: Alvarez--257
116, 164, 753

(no date) 1927

Formosan Aborigines

"There is a strange tendency for crop, principally among the females of the Bunum and their neighbours the Tayal of the south. That 'bunch' is called toa-am-kui viz., great womb, by the Chinese. It is found particularly in the district of Taulak, or Toro-ku (Japanese name), in the central region; in several Cantonese Khe-lang villages, and among the Bunum and Tayal, who live in the mountains, not very far from each other. It is generally observed in female adults. Its origin used to be attributed to the influence of the environment. The Chinese believe it to be due to the meat of an animal named pong-hond, viz., 'full of wind', which is an article of the diet of the tribes mentioned above."

22: Wiedfeldt--23 [7] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 164 Atayal

The Atayals are said to be very susceptible to disease, and succumb more frequently than do the supposedly weaker civilized individuals.